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HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

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The Louisiana Troubles.

The following memorial of the New Orleans Citizens' Committee to President Grant, sets forth with apparent candor the merits of the controversy between the various factions in Louisiana:

To the President and Congress of the United States: This memorial of citizens of the State of Louisiana represents that at the election held under the laws of the State, on the fourth day of November last, John McJannet was elected Governor, Davidson R. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor; James Graham, Auditor; Samuel Armstrong, Secretary of State; N. H. Ogden, Attorney-General; and R. M. Lusher, Superintendent of Public Education, by large majorities, varying from 7,000 to 12,000 votes. There were 128,402 votes cast, besides the votes of St. James and St. Tammany, from which no returns have been received. The members of the House of Representatives and a portion of the Senators of the General Assembly were also elected. The election was orderly, and undisturbed by tumult or riot of any kind. When the result of the election had become apparent, William Pitt Kellogg, now a member of the Senate of the United States, and not eligible to the office of Governor under the Constitution of the State, commenced a suit in chancery in the Circuit Court of the United States, against the Governor of the State, a number of persons engaged in examining and ascertaining the individuals chosen at the election, and his opponent, as defendants, upon pretext that he was apprehensive that the Governor and other officers would miscount the votes returned, mutilate or destroy the evidence of the election, and that by this method his opponent would be declared to be Governor instead of himself, and that he would not have proper testimony to sustain a contest under the 23d section of the Act of Congress of the 21st of May, 1870, which he supposed furnished himself with a cause and a tribunal to recover that office. We charge that the suit was commenced and conducted in bad faith. For the scope and aim of the restraining orders, injunctions, and other proceedings, have but little relevance to the preservation and perpetuation of testimony in a possible suit, but have had a direct influence and operation upon transactions outside of the court. It may be fairly concluded that the object of the suit, of the orders and decrees in it, has been to embarrass, entangle, and to disorganize the lawful administrators of the State Government, in order that a band of usurpers might take possession of and control it for their own emolument and advantage. The effect has been to make a revolution in the State Government under the process of the courts, and with the assistance of the army of the United States, contrary to law and the votes of the people at the election. The suit in the Circuit Court of the United States is commenced by a citizen of the State of Louisiana against the Governor of the State, and several officers and citizens of the State, to direct them under color of an injunction as to the performance of an administrative function. The professed object of this citizen is to secure a conservation of testimony to aid him in asserting a possible claim to an office in the State which he thinks he may perhaps have. The courts of the United States have no jurisdiction of controversies between citizens of the same State, except in a very few well-defined cases. There is no act of Congress that authorizes a citizen of a State to bring a suit against citizens of the same State to perpetuate or preserve testimony in any case of this kind. There is no law of the United States that authorizes a citizen of a State to bring a bill against a Governor and other returning officers of the State, to control them in the performance of their official duty. The whole principle and structure of the Government of the United States—State and Federal—oppose the conclusion that a State administration can be dragged into the courts of the United States by the citizens of the same State in reference to any matter of municipal administration. No section of the Act of May 31, 1870, lends the least countenance to the assertion of jurisdiction in such a case, or to the high-handed orders that appear in it. The peace and dignity of the State have been prostrated by a successful effort to overturn the administration of the State, under the combined operations of the army of the United States and the Circuit Court of the United States, and a usurping and unconstitutional Administration has been placed in its stead. The progress of this insurrection has been rapid and successful. The duties of Governor of the State are now performed by a person calling himself Acting Governor. Under the Constitution of Louisiana the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are filled by the people at an election. In case of a vacancy in these offices for any cause, another officer is designated by the laws to supply the place. This acting officer is either the presiding officer of the Senate, or, in some contingencies, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The present Acting Governor is not a Senator or

member of the House of Representatives, and was not so when he assumed to act as Governor, and has not been since the fourth of November last. The condition indispensable to a capacity to act as Governor does not exist. He is a mere usurper—an instrument selected to accomplish the revolution commenced by judiciary process, and enforced by armed soldiers. The Legislature, operating with this usurping Governor, comes together with out legal evidence of any authority, and has commenced operations by abolishing courts that are filled by men elected by the people in November by overwhelming majorities, and in the place of these courts a new court is provided, whose judge and clerk are to be nominated by this acting Governor and his Senate at his command. It is not surprising that a wide-spread sentiment of indignation, disgust and detestation prevails at these extraordinary proceedings. They are without parallel in the annals of the United States. They are taken a spirit of malice and of mischief—a determination to prostrate all the bulwarks of law and of social order under the guise of judiciary action, to secure ends purely selfish and personal. They manifest a contempt for the institutions of the country, the peace of society, the guarantees of life, liberty, and of property that has created alarm and insecurity. The undersigned have been filled with amazement and apprehension that the guilty authors of the measures can have the least encouragement or support from the President or the Congress of the United States. We, as Citizens of the State of Louisiana, and as having no party associations or combination to disturb our judgment, and impressed with the conviction that the evils under which the State has suffered from misgovernment will be aggravated by these flagrant violations of law and right for ends personal, do respectfully ask that in this exigency the Associate Justice of the United States assigned to this judicial circuit may take charge of the judicial administration of the Circuit Court; that the employment of the army of the United States in the administration of this State be discontinued until the peace of the State shall be disturbed; and, finally, that the President and the Congress refrain from giving encouragement, countenance or authority to any new government or officer until their titles to act be validly ascertained and determined.

HOW THE WORLD WILL END—A FEARFUL LOOK AHEAD.—Planets are continually integrating diffused materials which they encounter in their progress through space, and it has been estimated that the earth adds to itself nearly one hundred and fifty billions of such meteoric particles every year. Secondly, it has been proved that every planet must be slowly losing a part of its molar motion of gravitation. The effect of tidal waves, which are caused by the gravitation of liquid toward other planetary bodies, is to retard diurnal rotation; and, in fact, the terrestrial day is lengthened by reason of the friction of the tides, and is destined in the remote future to give about 485 hours between sunrise and sunset. The earth is also losing molecular motion by radiation. That some terrestrial heat is lost without compensation—and very slowly, of course—can hardly be doubted; and for the state of things thus untimely to be produced we may find a parallel in the present condition of the moon. That appears to afford an example of the universal death which in an inconceivably distant future awaits the entire solar system. If along with the dissipation of the molar and molecular motions the planets are also losing angular velocity, this loss of motion will ultimately result in their integration with the sun. Of two facts which bear upon the subject, one (familiar to all students of science) is the observed retardation of Encke's comet by the resistance of the medium through which it moves. The other, which, so far as I know, has not hitherto been mentioned, is that all the planets are nearer the sun than they ought to be, according to Bode's law, the variation being most conspicuous, as might be expected, in the case of Neptune. It is at least worthy of notice that the discrepancy is such as might have been caused by a slow diminution of the angular velocities of the planets. Another fact, that the interplanetary spaces are filled with matter, and that, consequently, all planetary bodies rushing through them must meet with resistance and lose momentum, proves that the immense momentum will be eaten up by the resisting force. This loss of tangential momentum must bring all the planets into the sun. As the planet slowly draws near the sun its lost tangential momentum is replaced, and somewhat more than replaced, by the added velocity due to the increased gravitational force exerted by the sun at the shorter distance. At the last the planet must strike the sun with tremendous force. The heat generated by the earth and the sun alone in such a collision would suffice to produce a temperature of nearly 5,000,000 degrees centigrade. Of course disintegration would immediately follow, and the next stage is the dissipation of the whole into a nebula.—Prof. John Fiske.

The alleged Dispute over Mr. Greeley's Will.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the New York Tribune, and the associate and personal friend of Mr. Greeley, which we publish with pleasure:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1872.
J. G. Bennett, Esq., Editor of the Herald:
DEAR SIR: Having done all in my power, as all the friends have, to harmonize the interests in Mr. Greeley's will, I was very sorry to see the article on the subject in this morning's Herald, and particularly the latter part of it, which I inclose: "Should he (Mr. Sinclair) support the claim advanced by Mr. Williams, his honor may be impeached, for it can be said of him that a desire to obtain possession of or to control Mr. Greeley's shares of the Tribune stock is at the bottom of his desire to see the provisions of this will carried out. Therefore we give these executors warning; for come what may, in this instance, at least, public opinion will be on the side of Mr. Greeley's lonely daughters, and we do not envy those who attempt to stem its angry current."

I assure you that there is not a word of truth in what I have underscored, and I do wonder that you could have published it. I never saw Mr. Greeley's will, in which I was named as one of the executors, until it was placed in the hands of Mr. Manning and myself to be submitted to the Surrogate, which our simple duty required. On arrival at the Surrogate's office we were shown a later will. As I stated at the outset, the friends, so far as I know, are acting in entire harmony, and I trust that you will not publish anything more which may tend to disturb harmony.

Yours, SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
The family affairs of Mr. Greeley, like those of any other citizen, would have been exempt from comment or criticism, so far as the Herald is concerned, but for those peculiar relations existing between the deceased journalist and the public, which seemed to make his orphan children in a certain degree the wards of the American people. Mr. Greeley rendered great service to his countrymen during his busy and useful life, and just before his death he was a candidate for the highest office in their gift, and received the votes of some three million citizens. When the impression prevailed that Mr. Greeley had died in comparatively straitened circumstances, we only gave utterance to the thought and the wish of the nation when we proposed a popular subscription fund for the endowment of the children, as a tribute to the memory of the father. We were well pleased to hear that the professed aid was unnecessary, and, in common with the whole community, we applauded the proud claim of the associates of the lamented journalist to the privilege of watching over the future interests of his orphan daughters. When subsequently it appeared as if the last will made by Mr. Greeley in the interests of these bereaved children was to be contested by those who had seemed to be his best friends during his lifetime, we felt that the championship of the orphan's cause was a public duty. We are glad now to learn—in deed we were unwilling at the time to believe otherwise—that Mr. Sinclair and the other personal friends of Mr. Greeley desire only the advancement of the children's interest in the settlement of the estate, and we trust that a harmonious arrangement, honorable to all parties, may be reached.—N. Y. Herald.

BRUSSELS LACE.—It is easy to understand why Brussels lace is so costly, when we reflect that the finest specimens of it are so complicated as to require the labor of seven persons on one piece, and each operative is employed at distinct features of the work. The thread used is of exquisite fineness, which is spun in dark underground rooms, where it is sufficiently moist to prevent the thread from separating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be seen, and the room is so arranged that the light admitted shall fall upon the work. It is such material that renders the genuine Brussels ground so costly. On a piece of Valenciennes not two inches wide, from two to three hundred bobbins are sometimes used; and for a larger, as many as eight hundred on the same piece.

ALL CAN THINK.—If there is anything which I would wish especially to urge upon those who have not had the advantage of much education, it is that, if they but knew the way to do it, they are far nearer to the best truth and knowledge than they may perhaps suppose. In saying this I do not mean to undervalue education, but the highest. It is an inestimable blessing; but the real strength of the mind of man is independent of it at least of much of it. I merely mean that there is no very great reason in the nature of things, why a person who has had little education should not think about things as much as I do. The way to wisdom and truth may be to one man through many books, to another, through few; to one as a result of much leisure, to another of little. For of the many books which are in the world, a very large number, say the same things; and many say nothing more than the mind, if wisely directed, might have made out for itself. And for leisure, doubtless many have little enough leisure for writing, and little enough leisure for books; but all I think we may say, have leisure enough for thought, and for a great deal of it.

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